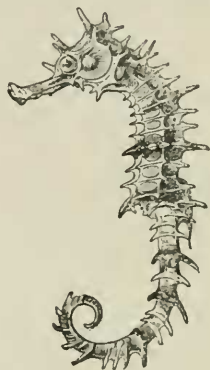


of it; two spines below the orbit; a very long spine, flanked by a similar one on each side, in front of the coronet, which is rather elevated and terminates in five spines. Snout three times as long as the eye, half the length of the head. Dorsal with 18 rays, inserted on four segments, two of the body, two of the tail. Yellow laterally and ventrally, brown dorsally, with dark brown rings; most of the spines yellow at the tip.



A single specimen, measuring 85 millim. when stretched out, was picked up at Muscat by Surgeon-Lt.-Col. A. S. G. Jayakar, who, on kindly sending it as a present to the British Museum, pointed out to me its close affinity to *H. hystrix*, Kaup. The latter differs, however, in the longer snout and the shorter and more acutely pointed spines on the head, also in the coloration.

Dr. Jayakar is, I regret to hear, leaving Muscat. It gives me great pleasure to connect his name with this latest discovery of his at the station where for so many years he has been collecting fishes for the British Museum, with the result of enriching ichthyology by many new species, which have been described in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' and in these 'Annals.'

VI.—*A List of the Fishes collected by Mr. Rupert Vallentin in the Falkland Islands.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S. With Notes by the Collector.

Trachinidæ.

1. *Eleginus maclovinus*, C. & V.

“‘Mullet,’ as they are called, abounded in the sea, especially

on the sands near the lighthouse at Cape Pembroke. The fish from this locality were large, from 30-36 inches in length, and were mostly meshed in a trammel. The specimens brought home were caught in a small seine in Stanley Harbour."

2. *Notothenia sima*, Richards.

Stanley Harbour. Very common.

3. *Notothenia macrocephalus*, Gthr.

Stanley Harbour.

4. *Harpagifer bispinis*, Forst.

"The little *Cottus*-like fish occurring so abundantly along the shores of Stanley Harbour in shallow pools during low water were subject to great variations in colour; indeed one never found two specimens marked exactly the same. The ground-colour of these fish was usually grey, with longitudinal streaks of darker tint. Occasionally one would find a specimen with brilliant carmine patches on the head, with bands of the same colour running along the dorsal surface posteriorly above the pectoral fins. The ventral surface was invariably of a uniform light grey. I was unable to keep any of these brilliantly coloured specimens in captivity so as to find out if these bright colours were permanent or only transitory. These variations of colour had nothing to do with local surroundings, there being no red sea-weeds in Stanley Harbour—at least, I could find none—although there were plenty in the open ocean."

Lycodidæ.

5. *Lycodes latitans*, Jen.

"Fairly common along the shore and also in the deep water in Stanley Harbour."

6. *Lycodes fluvius*, sp. n.

Depth of body equal to length of head, 8 times in total length. Head as deep as broad, once and a half as long as broad; snout short, rounded, projecting beyond the mouth, which extends to below the posterior border of the eye; the diameter of the latter equals interocular width and is contained once and one third in length of snout, five and a half times in length of head; nostril tubular, near the end of the

snout; large pores on the snout and on both lips; a single series of moderately large conical teeth in the jaws and on the vomer; gill-opening very narrow. Body naked, compressed; lateral line indistinct; the vent more than twice as distant from the end of the tail as from the ventrals. Dorsal with about 80 rays, originating just behind the occiput; anal with about 60 rays. Pectoral about two thirds length of head; ventral nearly one third length of pectoral.

Dark or light saffron-colour; a dark brown stripe along each side of the head, passing through the eye, separated from the dark brown upper surface of the head by a narrower yellowish-white stripe; lower surface of head and body yellowish white.

Total length 113 millim.

This species differs strikingly from *L. latitans*, apart from the coloration, in the shorter head and the larger eye.

"The specimens secured were detected in the hollow tangled roots of *Macrocystis*, whilst the specimens of the blackish-brown *L. latitans* were found under stones resting on mud."

Galaxiidæ.

7. *Galaxias attenuatus*, Jen.

"Fish known to the inhabitants as 'smelts' were fairly common, and occurred in shoals in the shallow water along the shore. The specimens brought home were dipped from the sea with a large hand-net while being pursued by a penguin (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*)."

8. *Galaxias maculatus*, Jen.

"Freshwater fish. The Falkland Island 'trout' is very abundant in certain small brooks and streams in the Falkland Archipelago. The specimens sent were secured in a small brook called Wier Creek, a small stream in direct communication with the higher portion of Port William.

"Owing to the abundance of peat and the heavy rainfall one would naturally expect these fish to be black in colour, like moorland-trout. Great was my astonishment to find these Falkland Island trout almost transparent, the principal blood-vessels being plainly visible in the living fish."